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Conclusion of the President's PROTEST.

The custody of the public property, under such regulations as may be prescribed by legislative authority, has always been considered an appropriate function of the Executive Department in this and all other Governments. In accordance with this principle, every species of property belonging to the U. States, (excepting that which is in the use of the several co-ordinate Departments of the Government, as means to aid them in performing their appropriate functions,) whether it be lands, or buildings, or merchandize, or provisions, or clothing, or arms and munitions of war. The superintendents and keepers of the whole are appointed by the President, responsible to him, and removable at his will.

Public money is but a species of public property. It cannot be raised by taxation or customs, nor brought into the Treasury in any other way, except by law; but whenever or however obtained, its custody always has been, and always must be unless the constitution be changed, intrusted to the Executive Department. No officer can be created by Congress for the purpose of taking charge of it, whose appointment would not, by the constitution, at once devolve on the President, and who would not be responsible to him for the faithful performance of his duties. The legislative power may undoubtedly bind him and the President, by any laws they may think proper to enact; they may prescribe in what place particular portions of the public money shall be kept, and for what reason it shall be removed, as they may direct that supplies for the army or navy shall be kept in particular stores: and it will be the duty of the President to see that the law is faithfully executed—yet will the custody remain in the Executive Department of the Government. Were the Congress to assume, with or without a legislative act, the power of appointing officers independently of the President, to take the charge and custody of the public property contained in the military and naval arsenals, magazines, & storehouses, it is believed that such an act would be regarded by all as a palpable usurpation of Executive power, subversive of the form, as well as the fundamental principles of our Government. But where is the difference in principle, whether the public property be in the form of arms, munitions of war, and supplies, or in gold and silver, or bank notes? None can be perceived—none is believed to exist. Congress cannot, therefore, take out of the hands of the Executive Department, the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the constitution.

The Congress of the United States have never passed an act imperatively dictating that the public moneys shall be kept in any particular place or places. From the origin of the Government to the year 1816, the statute book was wholly silent on the subject. In 1789, a Treasurer was created, subordinate to the Secretary of the Treasury, and through him to the President. He was requested to give bond, safely to keep, and faithfully to disburse the public moneys, without any direction as to the manner or places in which they should be kept. By reference to the practice of the Government, it is found that from its first organization, the Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the supervision of the President, designated the places in which the public moneys should be kept, and specially directed all transfers from place to place. This practice was continued, with the silent acquiescence of Congress, from 1789 down to 1816; and although many banks were selected and discharged, and although a portion of the moneys were first placed in the State Banks, and then in the former Bank of the United States, and upon the dissolution of that, were again transferred to the State Banks no legislation was thought necessary by Congress, and all the operations were originated and perfected by Executive authority. The Secretary of the Treasury, responsible to the President, and with his approbation, made contracts and arrangements in relation to the whole subject matter, which was thus entirely committed to the direction of the President, under his responsibilities to the American People, and to those who were authorized to impeach and punish him for any breach of this important trust.

The act of 1816, establishing the Bank of the United States, directed the depositories of public money to be made in that bank and its branches, in places in which the said bank and its branches thereof may be established, "unless the Secretary of the Treasury should otherwise order and direct," in which event, he was required to give his reasons to Congress.

This was but a continuance of his pre-existing powers as the Head of an Executive Department, to direct where the depositories should be made, with the superadded obligation of giving his reasons to Congress for making them elsewhere than in the bank of the United States and its branches. It is not to be considered that this provision in any degree altered the relation between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, as the responsible Head of the Executive Department, or released the latter from his constitutional obligation to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." On the contrary, it increased his responsibility, by adding another to the long list of laws which it was his duty to carry into effect.

It would be an extraordinary result, if, because the person charged by law with a public duty, is one of the Secretaries, it were less the duty of the President to see that law, faithfully executed, than other laws enjoining duties upon subordinate officers or private citizens. If there be any difference, it would seem that the obligation is the strongest in relation to the former, because the neglect is in his presence, and the remedy at hand.

It cannot be doubted that it was the legal duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to order and direct the depositories of the public money to be made elsewhere than in the Bank of the United States, whenever sufficient reasons existed for making the change. If, in such a case, he neglected or refused to act, he would neglect or refuse to execute the law. What would then be the sworn duty of the President?—Could he say that the constitution did not bind him to see the law faithfully executed, because it was one of his Secretaries and not himself upon whom the service was especially imposed?—Might he not be asked whether there was any such limitation to his obligations prescribed in the Constitution?—Whether he is equally bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, whether they impose duties on the highest officer of State, or the lowest subordinate of any of the Departments?—Might he not be told, that it was for the sole purpose of causing all executive officers, from the highest to the lowest, faithfully to perform the services required of them by law—that the People of the United States have made him their Chief Magistrate, and the constitution has clothed him with the entire Executive power of this Government?—The principles implied in these questions appear too plain to need elucidation.

But here, also we have a contemporaneous construction of the act, showing that it was not understood as in any way changing the relations between the President and Secretary of the Treasury, or as placing the latter out of the Executive control, even in relation to the depositories of the public money. Nor on this point are we left to any unequivocal testimony. The documents of the Treasury Department show that the Secretary of the Treasury did apply to the President, and obtain his sanction and approbation to the original transfer of the public depositories to the present Bank of the United States, and did carry the measure into effect in obedience to his decision. They also show that transfers of the public depositories from the Branches of the United States to State Banks, at Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Louisville, in 1819, were made with the approbation of the President, and by his authority. They show, that upon all important questions pertaining to his Department, whether they related to the public depositories or other matters, it was the constant practice of the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain for his acts the sanction and approbation of the President. These acts, and the principles on which they were founded, were known to all the departments of the Government, to Congress, and the country; and until very recently, appear never to have been called in question.

Thus was it settled by the constitution, the laws, and the whole practice of the Government that the entire Executive power is vested in the President of the United States; that, as incident to that power, the right of appointing and removing those officers who are to aid him in the execution of the laws, with such restrictions only as the constitution prescribes, is vested in the President; that the Secretary of the Treasury is one of those officers, that the custody of the public property and money has always been exercised through the Secretary of the Treasury and subordinates; that in the performance of these duties he is subject to the supervision and control of the President, and in all important measures having relation to them, perfected by Executive authority. The Secretary of the Treasury, responsible to the President, and with his approbation, made contracts and arrangements in relation to the whole subject matter, which was thus entirely committed to the direction of the President, under his responsibilities to the American People, and to those who were authorized to impeach and punish him for any breach of this important trust.

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ter, and the solemn decision of the American People, of the Bank of the United States, made it expedient, and its exposed abuses and corruptions, made it, in my opinion, the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to place the moneys of the United States in other depositories.—The Secretary did not concur in that opinion, and declined giving the necessary order and direction. So glaring were the abuses and corruptions of the Bank, so evident its fixed purpose to persevere in them, and so palpable its designs, by its money and power, to control the Government and change its character, that I deemed it the imperative duty of the Executive authority, by the exertion of every power confided to it by the constitution and laws, to check its career, and lessen its ability to do mischief, even in the painful alternative of dismissing the Head of one of the Departments. At the time the removal was made, other causes sufficient to justify it existed; but if they had not, the Secretary would have been dismissed for this cause only.

His place I supplied by one whose opinions were well known to me, and whose frank expression of them in another situation, and whose generous sacrifices of interest and feeling, when unexpectedly called to the station he now occupies, ought forever to have shielded his motives from suspicion and his character from reproach. In accordance with the opinions long before expressed by him, he proceeded, with my sanction, to make arrangements for depositing the moneys of the United States in other safe institutions.

The resolution of the Senate, as originally framed, and as passed, if it refers to these acts, presupposes a right in that body to interfere with this exercise of Executive power. If the principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to perceive where it may end. If, by a mere denunciation like this resolution, the President should ever be induced to act, in a manner of official duty, contrary to the honest convictions of his own mind, in compliance with the wishes of the Senate, the constitutional independence of the Executive Department would be as effectually destroyed, and its power as effectually transferred to the Senate, as if that end had been accomplished by an amendment of the constitution. But if the Senate have a right to interfere with the Executive powers, they have also the right to make that interference effective, and if the assertion of the power implied in the resolution be silently acquiesced in, we may reasonably apprehend that it will be followed, at some future day, by an attempt at actual enforcement. The Senate may refuse, except on the condition that he will surrender his opinions to theirs, and obey their will, to perform their own constitutional functions; to pass the necessary laws; to sanction appropriations proposed by the House of Representatives, and to confirm proper nominations made by the President. It has already been maintained (and it is not conceivable that the resolution of the Senate can be based on any other principle) that the Secretary of the Treasury is the officer of Congress, and independent of the President: that the President has no right to control him, and consequently none to remove him. With the same propriety, and on similar grounds, may the Secretary of State, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the Postmaster General, each in succession, be declared independent of the President, and removable only by the concurrence of the Senate. Followed to its consequences, this principle will be found effectually to destroy one co-ordinate Department of the Government, to concentrate in the hands of the Senate the whole Executive power, and leave the President as powerless as he would be useless—the shadow of authority after the substance had departed.

The time and occasion which have called forth the resolution of the Senate, seem to impose upon me an additional obligation not to pass it over in silence. Nearly forty five years had the President exercised, without a question as to his rightful authority, those powers, for the recent assumption of which he is now denounced. The vicissitudes of peace and war had attended our Government; violent parties, watchful to take the advantage of any seeming usurpation on the part of the Executive, had distracted our counsels; frequent removals or forced resignations, in every sense tantamount to removals, had been made of the Secretary and other officers of the Treasury; and yet, in no one instance is it known, that any man, whether patriot or partisan, had raised his voice against it as a violation of the Constitution. This expediency and justice of such changes, reference to public officers of all grades, have frequently been the topics of discussion; but the constitutional right of the President to appoint, to control, and remove the Head of the Treasury, as well as all other Departments seems to have been universally conceded.—And what is the occasion upon which other principles have been first officially asserted? The Bank of the United States, a great monopoly, had attempted to obtain a renewal of its charter, by controlling the elections of the People and the actions of the Government. The use of its corporate funds and power in that attempt, was fully disclosed; and it was made known to the President that the

corporation was putting in train the same course of measures, with the view of making another vigorous effort, through an interference in the elections of the people, to control public opinion and force the Government to yield to its demands. This, with its corruption of the press, its violation of its charter, its exclusion of the Government Directors from its proceedings, its neglect of duty and arrogant pretensions, made it, in the opinion of the President, incompatible with public interest and the safety of our public institutions, that it should be longer employed as the fiscal agent of the Treasury. A Secretary of the Treasury, appointed in the recess of the Senate, who had not been confirmed by that body, and whom the President might or might not at his pleasure, nominate to them, refused to do what his superior in the Executive Department considered the most imperative of his duties, it became in fact, however innocent in his motives, the protector of the Bank: And on this occasion it is discovered for the first time, that those who framed the constitution misunderstood it; that the first Congress and all its successors have been under a delusion; that the practice of near forty five years, is but a continued usurpation; that the Secretary of the Treasury is not responsible to the President; and that to remove him is a violation of the constitution and laws, for which the President deserves to stand forever dishonored on the journals of the Senate.

There are also some other circumstances connected with the discussion and passage of the resolution, to which I feel it to be, not only my right, but my duty, to refer. It appears by the journal of the Senate, that among the twenty-six Senators who voted for the resolution on its final passage, and who had supported it in debate, in its original form, were one of the Senators from the State of Maine, the two Senators from New Jersey, and one of the Senators from Ohio. It also appears by the same journal, and by the files of the Senate, that the Legislatures of these States had severally expressed their opinions in respect to the Executive proceedings drawn in question before the Senate.

It is thus seen that four Senators have declared by their votes that the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, had been guilty of the impeachable offence of "assuming upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both;" whilst the Legislatures of their respective States had deliberately approved those very proceedings, as consistent with the constitution; and demanded by the public good. If these four votes had been given in accordance with the sentiments of the Legislatures, as above expressed, there would have been but twenty four votes out of forty six for censuring the President and the unprecedented record of his conviction could not have been placed upon the journals of the Senate.

In thus referring to the resolutions and instructions of the Legislatures, I disclaim and repudiate all authority and design to interfere with the responsibility due from members of the Senate to their own consciences, their constituents and their country. The facts now stated belong to the history of these proceedings, and are important to the just development of the principles and interests involved in them, as well as to the proper vindication of the Executive Department; and with that view, and that view only, are they here made the topic of remark.

The dangerous tendency of the doctrine which denies to the President the power of supervising, directing and removing the Secretary of the Treasury, in like manner with the other Executive officers, would soon manifest in practice, were the doctrine to be established. The President is the direct representative of the American People, but the Secretaries are not. If the Secretary of the Treasury be independent of the President in the execution of the laws, then is there no direct responsibility to the People in that important branch of this Government, to which is committed the care of the national finances. And it is in the power of the Bank of the United States or any other corporation, body of men, or individuals, if a Secretary shall be found to accord with them in opinion or can be induced in practice to promote their views, and control, through him, the whole action of the Government, (so far as it is exercised by his Department) in defiance of the Chief Magistrate elected by the People and responsible to them.

But the evil tendency of the particular doctrine adverted to, though sufficiently serious, would be as nothing in comparison with the pernicious consequences which would inevitably flow from the approbation and allowance by the People, and the practice by the Senate, of the unconstitutional power of arranging and censuring the official conduct of the Executive, in the manner recently pursued.—Such proceedings are eminently calculated to un-settle the foundations of the Government; to disturb the harmonious action of its different Departments, and to break down the checks and balances by which the wisdom of its framers sought to ensure its stability and usefulness.

The honest differences of opinion which

occasionally exist between the Senate and the President, in regard to matters in which both are obliged to participate are sufficiently embarrassing. But if the course recently adopted by the Senate shall hereafter be frequently pursued, it is not only obvious that the harmony of the relations between the President and the Senate will be destroyed, but that other and graver effects will ultimately ensue. If the censures of the Senate be submitted to by the President, the confidence of the people in his ability and virtue, and the character and usefulness of his administration will soon be at an end, and the real power of Government will fall into the hands of a body, holding their offices for long terms, not elected by the People, and not to them directly responsible. If, on the other hand, the illegal censures of the Senate should be resisted by the President, collisions and angry controversies might ensue, discreditable in their progress, and in the end compelling the People to adopt the conclusion, either that their Chief Magistrate was unworthy of their respect, or that the Senate was chargeable with calumny and injustice. Either these results would impair public confidence in the perfection of the system, and lead to serious alterations of its frame work, or to the practical abandonment of some of its provisions.

The influence of such proceedings on the other Departments of the Government, and more especially on the States, could not fail to be extensively pernicious. When the Judges in the last resort of official misconduct, themselves overleap the bounds of their authority, as prescribed by the Constitution, what general disregard of its provisions might not their example be expected to produce? And who does not perceive that such contempt of the Federal Constitution, by one of its most important departments, would hold out the strongest temptation to resistance on the part of the State Sovereigns, whenever they shall suppose their rights to have been invaded? Thus all the independent departments of the Government, and the States which compose our confederated Union, instead of attending to their appropriate duties and leaving those who may offend, to be reclaimed or punished in the manner pointed out in the Constitution, would fall to mutual recrimination, and give to the people confusion and anarchy, instead of order and law; until at length some form of aristocratic power would be established on the ruins of the constitution, or the States be broken into separate communities.

Far be it from me to charge or to insinuate, that the present Senate of the United States, intend, in the most distant way, to encourage such a result. It is not of the motives or designs but only of the tendency of their acts, that it is my duty to speak. It is, if possible, to make Senators themselves sensible of the dangers which lurk under the precedent set in their resolution; and at any rate to perform my duty as the responsible Head of one of the coequal Departments of the Government, that I have been compelled to point out the consequences to which the discussion and passage of the resolution may lead, if the tendency of the measure be not checked in its inception.

It is due to the high trust with which I have been charged; to those who may be called to succeed me in it; to the Representatives of the people, whose constitutional prerogative has been unlawfully assumed; to the People and to the States; and to the constitution which they have established; that I should not permit its provisions to be broken down by such an attack on the Executive Department, without at least some effort "to preserve, protect, and defend" them. With this view, and for the reasons which have been stated, I do hereby SOLEMNLY PROTEST against the aforementioned proceedings of the Senate, as unauthorized by the constitution;—contrary to its spirit and to several of its express provisions; subversive of that distribution of the powers of government which it has ordained and established; destructive of the checks and safeguards by which those powers were intended, on the one hand, to be controlled, and on the other, to be protected; and calculated by their immediate and collateral effects, by their character and tendency, to concentrate in the hands of a body not directly amenable to the people, a degree of influence and power dangerous to their liberties, and fatal to the constitution of their choice.

The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as upon my public character; and as it must stand forever on their journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking, that I have lived in vain if it be necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain did I bear upon my person, enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since periled property, fame, and life, in defense of the rights and privileges so dearly bought—in vain am I now, without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt, if any serious doubt can be entertained as to the purity of my

The subscriber having
TAVIOS KING in this paper
ed by him as sole proprie-
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Paris, May 6, 1834.

Wx present in this paper

As so many contradic-
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ers a careful perusal of

means agreed among the

it ought to be viewed.

By Gales and Seaton of the National Intel-
ligencer, the Bank paper, bona fide, and organ

of the Bank party.

"Men who have to labor from 10 to 12 hours

in the day, know little and care little about the

Bank question provided they get their wages."

From the Boston Courier, the editor of which

is a personal and political friend of Daniel Web-

ster, April 4, 1834.

Unprincipled politicians will ever have the

advantage, when universal suffrage prevails—

and we must be ruled by the mob in large citi-

es. For every numerous population must

have its hewers of wood, and drawers of water,

and unfortunately they for centuries to come

must be mere moral helots.

What a glorious triumph for despotic prin-

ciples—what shameful result of our hasty trial of

universal suffrage! The election in the city

of New York, on which depends the character,

perhaps of our national administration, managed

by mere party intrigue, influenced by fraud,

and absolutely controlled by a BRUTAL

AND FANATIC HORDE OF WILD I-

RISH, enrolled among the native born citizens.

No dependence can be placed on the result;

for an intelligent, peaceful, and orderly majority,

are bullied and beaten by an ignorant, insin-

uative and unprincipled minority.

The sooner New England cuts herself off

from the corrupting body politic the better.

Look at the majority of the population of this

State—look at the people of Pennsylvania—

consider the state of the people in the valley of

Mississippi—bear in mind that they are now ad-

vancing in intelligence, and tell me whether it

beehives the intelligent and virtuous freemen

of New England, to be no longer a member

dependent member of a body politic so hope-

lessly corrupt.

The Richmond Whig—a revolutionary bank

paper says:

"Are not the mass of mankind equally base,

and degenerated in all ages? Let us look at

our own native land."

The old federal, but new whig, New Jersey

State Gazette, of April 19th says:

"The facilities afforded to foreigners to mini-

in government concerns, through the right

of suffrages is another great error in which our

political concerns have been involved."

CONGRESS. We

date adjournment of this

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All the public and private

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even of the opposition.

Mr. Southard, having

stated in his protest, w-

rebutted by one of his

purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, not in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition, when grey hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers exult in their crimes. The only ambition I can feel is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No; the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination, to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, as far as I may, that this is not a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection; but is a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfeared, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a Government that the genius of our People requires—such an one only under which our States may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me, will vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief, that I have contributed, in some small degree, to increase the value and protect the duration of American Liberty.

To the end that the resolution of the Senate may not be hereafter drawn into precedent, with the authority of silent acquiescence on the part of the Executive Department; and to the end, also, that my motives and views in the Executive proceedings denounced in that resolution, may be known to my fellow citizens, to the world, and to all posterity, I respectfully request that this Message and Protest may be entered at length on the Journals of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 21, 1834.

Mr. Poindexter moved that this Message also not be received.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PROTEST.

We lay before our readers the very interesting State Paper which the President of the United States has addressed to the Senate.—As almost all our space is occupied with the Document itself, the proceedings of Congress, and the election returns, which are now all the order of the day, we must content ourselves with submitting a very rapid sketch of the opinions we have formed of its character and contents. We leave it to a more favorable opportunity to fill up this hasty outline.

We are free to confess, that we would rather not have seen so long and elaborate a paper emanating at this time from the administration. Able and eloquent as it is in its composition, it is impossible to frame any such document, without throwing into it much that is debatable, much that is susceptible of misconception, and more of misrepresentation. Party ingenuity will pervert some of its doctrines. Some weak point might possibly be found in so wide a compass. The enemies of the administration will attack even its strongest positions, in order to make a diversion. And let us add, that at this time particularly, when we have so gigantic a monster to encounter as the Bank of the United States—when its allies are swarming around us; when ambitious men are lending all their talents to increase the public commotion, avail themselves of the general panic to promote their own elevation, and lashing up the tempest, in order that they may "ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm"—it was peculiarly desirable for the friends of the Constitution to unite together, to march on, shoulder to shoulder, against the common enemy, instead of debating abstract propositions and answering the general objections of their opponents.

But the document has gone forth. Let us then freely and frankly examine it.

We make no exception to the President's attempt to clear himself from the charges of the Senate. They have tried and condemned him upon general grounds, without any specification of the facts, and without any hearing.—They assume to themselves the power of impeachment, while it belongs to the House of Representatives, and prejudice him in the very case, in which they might be called upon to appear as the ultimate judges of his conduct.—They charge him with assuming a power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, without saying what law he has violated, or what clause of the Constitution he has disturbed!

If it be asked, when was it known that a President of the United States had ever before protested against the acts of the Senate, it may be answered when was it known before that the Senate had passed so harsh a resolution against the President? When was it known before, that the Senate has charged him in round and general terms with having violated the constitution? When was it known before, that party spirit ran so high, and avarice and ambition so strongly concentrated their energies to increase it? When before was a Senate so constituted as this one? When did it contain so many political aspirants, so anxious to increase the popularity, so determined to attack and pull down an administration—so reckless in its means; so desperate in its usages? When was it known that the Executive control—that if the legislative power gives it to Executive officers, which he may be authorized to nominate and superintend, he can then control them—but if to others, he cannot. And surely this must have been the meaning, and not others, which was intended to be conveyed. This can be the only justifiable conclusion, it appears to us, of which it is susceptible—and we would almost undertake to assert that if Andrew Jackson himself were appealed to, he would not hesitate to say so.

But we repeat, that no doubt should rest upon this matter. We think with Patton, and Gilmer, it is due to the great principles of the constitution, that every possible doubt should be cleared up upon this point.

In speaking so strongly upon this subject, we are actuated by a strong regard for the vital principle which we maintain. We are for supporting the Executive in all his constitutional rights—but we are also, extending his power one inch beyond them. The Executive of this Republic is already strong enough—in some cases too strong—and we should deem it peculiarly unfortunate, if a bad precedent should be set by so popular and respected a Chief Magistrate as Andrew Jackson. Bold and bad men may come after him, who may abuse his example.

We should regard it as one of the greatest misfortunes which could happen to us, if the confidence of his countrymen were shaken in the democratic principles of Andrew Jackson. He is nobly contending against an institution, which is contrary to our Constitution, and fatal to our Liberties. The Bank is attempting to break him down—ambitious men are joining in the effect. Wavering politicians are willing to abandon their opposition to the Bank—to recharter, or prolong it—and to prolong its charter to perpetuate it—provided its public distress becomes more urgent, and public opinion becomes more accommodating to their own wishes. Let us not deceive ourselves! The signs of the times are alarming to the true friends of the Constitution. The question is not yet settled. It is still *Bank or no Bank!*

The Bank hopes yet to be rechartered. Its friends are working for it in the most ingenuous and effective manner. Webster openly proposes to re-charter it for six years—Calhoun for twelve.—Leigh has so many "awful alternatives" fitting before his imagination, that he may be set down as a *quasi* Bank man. When this formidable institution, this fourth Estate of the Constitution, comes to put its screws closer upon us, then we shall have all the wavering politicians crying out, if they dare, for re-charter or for prolongation, just as they have been crying out for restoration of the Deposits—and the tug will come on probably at the

We confess, therefore, that we are not at all astonished at the Protest which he has addressed to them. He has regarded their resolution as an attack upon his constitutional functions, and he has come forward, in temperate and respectful terms, to reply to their accusation—and to justify his conduct. They have attacked him with unprecedented violence; and he has come forward to defend himself, in a calm and dignified manner. After having transcribed the spirit of the constitution, assuming to themselves the power of impeachment, and inflicted a part of its punishment upon the character of the accused, can the Senate com-

plain of the Protest they have received? If

they have violated the constitution, has he not a next session, certainly at the next Congress, to enter into political affairs? They never do—never will—never can!"

"What real share so far as mind is concerned, does any man suppose the peasantry of the West—that peasantry which it must have when the country is as completely filled up with day laborers as ours is of slaves—can or will take in affairs of state?"

By Daniel Webster, an United States Senator from Massachusetts—and the Bank Advocate.

"Property should be the basis of representation."

"Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor."

By Robert Walsh, [11th April,] National Bank Gazette Editor.

"No one can doubt that the Anti-Jackson party is much the largest among those citizens who possess the right of suffrage; and that this party preponderates greatly in political intelligence and substance, whether in property or personal repute."

By J. W. Webb of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, and of famous notoriety.

"Nine tenths of those who are worth a dollar, shut their stores and voted the Bank Tinket."

By Gales and Seaton of the National Intel-

ligencer, the Bank paper, bona fide, and organ

of the Bank party.

"Men who have to labor from 10 to 12 hours

in the day, know little and care little about the

Bank question provided they get their wages."

From the Boston Courier, the editor of which

is a personal and political friend of Daniel Web-

ster, April 4, 1834.

Unprincipled politicians will ever have the

advantage, when universal suffrage prevails—

and we must be ruled by the mob in large citi-

es. For every numerous population must

have its hewers of wood, and drawers of water,

and unfortunately they for centuries to come

must be mere moral helots.

What a glorious triumph for despotic prin-

ciples—what shameful result of our hasty trial of

universal suffrage! The election in the city

of New York, on which depends the character,

perhaps of our national administration, managed

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, MAY 13, 1834.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of Octavus King in this paper, it will hereafter be conducted by him as sole proprietor. While on his part he promises an anxious endeavor to make the paper deserving of the support and encouragement of the people of this country, he trusts that his exertions will be aided by the public, and more especially by the Democratic party for the maintenance of whose principles it was established. The character and political principles of the paper will remain unchanged.

All persons indebted for Advertising or for the paper are informed that payment is to be made to the subscriber to whom the accounts have been transferred.

GEORGE W. MILLET.

Paris, May 6, 1834.

We present in this paper the conclusion of the protest. As so many contradictory opinions prevail respecting this document, and it has been the subject of so much misrepresentation and abuse, we recommend to our readers a careful perusal of it. The opposition are by no means agreed among themselves as to the light in which it ought to be viewed. A portion of them denounce it as containing despotic and anti-republican doctrines, and in proof of these positions they present to their readers garbled extracts and detached sentences. These persons betray the falsehoods of their own assertions, and their disbelief in the charges uttered by themselves when they refuse to put the Protest upon the Journals of the Senate or to publish it entire in their papers, that their readers may judge for themselves of the doctrines it contains. Another class of the opposition adopt a more plausible objection, which is entirely consistent with the course they pursue in refusing to give publicity to the objectionable paper. They say that it is an artful appeal to the people, calculated to enlist their passions and prejudices in favor of the present administration, and some of them are candid enough to admit that it will attain its object. It has been the practice with Hartford Convention federalists or "whigs," if they prefer the name, to decry the intelligence of the people and to sneer at them as unfit to understand or appreciate the affairs of government. Does a democrat appeal to the people, and address himself to their understandings, he is called a demagogue. For this six or eight years past the story has been constantly dinned in our ears that the wealthy and well born part of the country are opposed to Gen. Jackson and his measures. We admit that the aristocracy are and ever have been against us. We rely for our support upon the laboring class of the community, who have an interest in maintaining equal rights and privileges. If none but the rich could vote we have no doubt but that Mr. Clay would have been president before this. But so long as the common people understand their rights and maintain them, the opposition can never come into power. Their rise would be the depression of the people. Their own orators and editors would deprive them of all support and sympathy from the people. They cannot conceal the contempt which they entertain for the laboring class of the community, and yet they are angry that they will not support them.

This opposition are ridiculing the idea of a Senator's being influenced by the instructions of his constituents. This is one of the new "whig" principles. Are Senators chosen to represent the States to which they belong, or merely to represent themselves? The opposition say that he is beyond the reach of the people and has a right to act as he pleases, regardless of the wishes of the State to which he belongs. The reason for this independence is that if he were amenable to the people he would be obliged to conform to their wishes or resign. Yet these men talk of being friends to the people and the constitution. They are opposed to irresponsible power, unless it be placed in their hands. Then it becomes noble independence. Out upon such hypocrites. If you dare not trust the people, say so. Boldly avow the maxims upon which you practice. Deny the fitness of the people for self government. Openly maintain and assert the divine right of wealth and learning to power and office. Denounce the right of universal suffrage as leading to anarchy, and the people will understand you. Then you may claim the praise of being open and candid in your political course, and your success will depend upon the estimation in which these principles are held by the community.

CONGRESS. We perceive no prospect of an immediate adjournment of this body, or that the necessary business of the Session will be brought to a speedy close. All public and private business appears to be absorbed in the affairs of the U. S. Bank. In its struggle for power it disregards the welfare and welfare of the country, and would rather sacrifice them than fail of carrying its point. At the last accounts the appropriation bill had not passed the House, and the opposition appear to be determined to protract the session to the utmost. The panic has in a measure gone by, and we hope that in despite of success the Bank party will submit to the voice of the people.

OXFORD.

"Ring-necked, piebald Opposition."—The above description of the present opposition, by one of their own number, is true to the life. The principles they profess have more colors than the garments worn by the convicts at most of our penitentiaries. In their line of march, irregular as that of Falstaff's recruits—an avocet of the Hartford Convention, in ruffles and glasses, is succeeded by a Crochet in bear-skins, or a Chilton, in his canonic—while next in the group comes a volunteer from Philadelphia, last winter, to put down nullification, with General McDuffie in his rear and orator Preston, spouting on his left wing, in favor of rebellion, and Governor Hamilton's sugar. These are followed by the Panama minister with the Missouri question labelled on his back, and next by the Bank advocates and Tariff heroes, Webster, Clay, with an intermixture of the moral Poindexter, cautioning Mr. Sargeant not to meddle, at this moment, with Slavery and Duff Green, denouncing the Tariff as worse than Pharaoh's plagues—and Watkins Leigh, pledged and instructed to vote against the Mammoth Bank—and with the Sunday Mail organ, Mr. Frelinghuysen, preaching to Mr. Webster on the holiness of that sacred day.

White spirits and grey, mingle, mingle.

To close up the rear, Col. Webb brandishes a pistol, eight inches long, with a "malachite stock," and threatens to kill "500 Irishmen," as he once did to destroy General Duff Green. Whiskers and pistols—"bank facilities," and "business transactions!" all urge him on to deeds of noble daring—while the smooth faced Nick furnishes from his breeches pocket, the appropriations necessary for a bloody war.

The old battle of the kegs will sink into insignificance before this modern bank campaign—march on, ye ring-necked and piebald gen-tlemen—strike but a blow in this boasted Revolution—move to the charge a single dandy Whig, from any quarter, and the people and the people's President will teach you the supremacy of the laws and of the Constitution. The farmers and mechanics of the land are not so easily duped as you imagine.—[Boston Statesman.]

The "what d'ye call 'em party" is all in the wind. Like Don Miguel, however, they will hold on as long as they can forage upon the people. They have changed their name so often, that their followers from day to day, do not know what to call themselves. The only serious difficulty about this is, that they so disgrace every name they assume, that in a short time it becomes worse than obsolete—it becomes odious. But this changeable disposition does not regard the name merely, it enters into all their acts. They shift their ground so often that their poor dupes fall into a great many unlucky blunders—they assign reasons for one thing that were intended to another, so that they are continually at loggerheads. One day the President is to be impeached for removing the Secretary of the Treasury, in steps Mr. Adams and says—"I shall not question the power or the right of the President of the United States to dismiss a Secretary at his discretion, and, if during the recess of the Senate, to appoint another," &c. Another day, the removal of the deposits causes all the distress. Mr. Webster says, the removal of twice that amount could not produce it. One day it is Bank or no Bank, now the Bank is dead, it is Constitution or no Constitution; and that Constitution is whatever the Senate of the United States, at the American House of Lords, or Star Chamber choose to make it. Being driven from all these false positions, the President is now arraigned throughout the country as a criminal, for spending more money during his first term of office, than was expended during Mr. Adams'. This is perfectly consistent with the principles of a party who always maintained that a national debt is a national blessing. Gen. Jackson's crime consists in paying more than twelve millions of the National Debt—the payment of a part of which was resisted by the U. S. Bank, with the government funds in its sovra. Much of the seed, not pressed into the earth by the roller, remains uncovered to perish by the power and heat of the sun, or to be picked up by fowls. From an experience of several years I am satisfied that the roller does not injure nor diminish the succeeding crops, which are taken off with much more facility from the even, smooth surface thereby produced. As many of our farmers in this County have not on hand two or three sets of old wheels whereby to construct this implement, it is recommended frequently in the New-England Farmer, (an excellent weekly by the way, and which ought to be subscribed for by twenty farmers, at least, in every town in the State,) I will take the liberty to recommend the construction of one in this State of pines, on a far more simple and cheap scale. Select a round hollow pine log, two or two and a half feet in diameter, the shell six or eight inches thick, as the maker desires the weight,—six feet long—saw it off square at each end, and also through the middle—drop in and tunnel across each end and over the centre of these two hollow trunks, a piece of two-inch-oak plank—in the centre of the planks, bore or make holes, through which pass an axle four inches through, made round from end to end, and a few inches longer than the cylinders for your roller. At the ends of this roller will be fixed the frame by which to draw it. This may consist of merely one cross-bar, about the length of the axle, and confined to two side pieces, two feet long, through the ends of which the axle passes and plays. The drafts for the oxen, or arms for the horse are let into this cross-bar.

The Message transmitted yesterday by the President to the Senate, must effectually put down all attempts to distort that part of his Protest, in which he speaks of the custody of the public money; and if any real misapprehension prevails as to its proper construction, will as certainly remove it. Although there was nothing in that paper to warrant the allegation so industriously circulated by the correspondents and journalists of the Bank, that it claimed for the Executive an indefeasible right to the possession and control of the public currency, yet we are glad that the President has, in so prompt and decided a manner, disallowed the inferences which were attempted to be deduced from his language. What new device will the Bank party next resort to?—[Globe Ap. 22.]

A most horrid and daring outrage was perpetrated at Columbia, Tenn, on the 11th ult. About 10 o'clock at night, Mr. Perry W. Porter, the Cashier of the Union Bank, was found in the street, insensible, where he had been knocked down and stabbed in his left side. The keys of the bank had been taken from his pocket, the vault entered, and \$19,600 taken therfrom. Measures were immediately adopted to detect the perpetrators of this daring outrage, but at the last dates nothing had been discovered. Mr. Porter stepped out on business, and knows nothing of having been knocked down. He thought he was only sick, until he was taken to the light and found himself covered with blood.

EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITING.—After the closing of the Banks in New York on Saturday, a flood of \$3 counterfeit bills upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were issued & put in circulation in all parts of the city. From their close resemblance to the genuine notes, it is supposed that several thousand dollars were got off. Eight or ten persons have been arrested by the police officers, and committed to prison, having been detected in passing this money. Among others is an old offender by the name of Williams.

To close up the rear, Col. Webb brandishes a pistol, eight inches long, with a "malachite stock," and threatens to kill "500 Irishmen," as he once did to destroy General Duff Green. Whiskers and pistols—"bank facilities," and "business transactions!" all urge him on to deeds of noble daring—while the smooth faced Nick furnishes from his breeches pocket, the appropriations necessary for a bloody war.

The Philadelphia Intelligencer of Wednesday says "It is rumored that the Bank Committee left Philadelphia, this morning for Washington. The cause of this sudden departure is said to be a difficulty with the Bank in relation to the investigation." It is said that

the Bank REFUSED TO GIVE UP THE BOOKS for a private investigation.

From the Journal of Commerce.
DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CITY OF PASTO DESTROYED.

One of those terrible convulsions of nature which make man feel his insignificance in comparison with his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Grenada near the Western Frontier, and also near the equator, on the 20th and 22nd of January, with most lamentable and fatal results. The city of Pasto, containing 12000 or 15000 inhabitants, was almost totally destroyed, and upwards of 50 lives were lost. The city of Almaguer shared the same fate. As this town is only 36 miles from Popayan, in the same latitude, it is to be feared that the latter, with a population of 25,000 or 30,000, has suffered severely. The whole country for several leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of desolation and mourning. Pasto is in lat. 1, 13, N. lon. 76, 11. Almaguer in lat. 2, N. lon. 36, 32. The adjacent country is bold and broken. In the immediate vicinity of Pasto, and almost overhanging it, is a mountain in which there is a volcano. The main range of the Andes is a little to the westward.

Province of Pasto, 22d Jan. 1834.
To the Honorable Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

SIR, At seven o'clock, on the morning of the 20th inst. an awful motion of the earth was experienced in the city, which continued almost without interruption for nearly four hours; and very early on the morning of this day, the inhabitants were visited with several shocks of an earthquake, more violent and destructive than the ones previously experienced on the 20th, and which continued in its duration, for three quarters of an hour. Even to this moment the surviving inhabitants are engaged in extricating the half inhumated bodies of some from their perilous situation, and extracting the dead bodies of others from amidst the ruins of the edifices which crushed them in their fall.—

Already upwards of fifty dead bodies have been disinterred; and as many more rescued through the interposition of Providence from an untimely end; though more or less maimed and injured in their limbs and body. Of all the religious churches in the city, that of Jesus del Rio and that of San Andre have escaped with the loss only of their steeples.—But the Cathedral Church and the Churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastian, Santiago with their respective convents, as also those of Santo Domingo, Marced and Monjas, have all fallen to the ground; I may truly say have fallen into ruins. With the exception of three or four houses which but half escaped destruction, all the rest, both great and small, have met with the same fate the Churches and Convents experienced, and the smaller houses which appear standing are either removed from their former foundations, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety, whence the affigted population are doomed to suffer the rigors of a burning sun by day never before known, and the heavy dews by night in a spot where they are congregated to implore the divine mercy for the souls of those whose dead bodies they have collected together, having their minds continually impressed with that horror, which an event of this nature always inspires, and impelled with the melancholy reflection that they may themselves become the victims of the very next moment.

The country all around is rendered desolate by the night frost, and scorching sun by day.

THOMAS ESPANA.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

GENTLEMEN:—THE undersigned inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent that the long & steep hill on the road from Paris to Buckfield, situated in Paris near the dwelling house of Joel B. Thayer, known to be one of the most difficult hills to pass between N. Hampshire and the Kennebec, can be avoided by a short and inconsiderable alteration of the road, which will occasion a final saving to the town or Paris, cause little damage to individual property and be of great benefit to the public.—Which alteration we propose to have made as follows, viz: To leave the road near the dwelling house of Thayer and passing on the north side of said road, in a course nearly direct to a point between and equidistant from the dwelling house and barn of John Cooper, and thence in the same course into the road as now traversed.

We therefore pray that after proper proceedings had this alteration may be made.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY repaired at short notice.

Norway-Village, May 1, 1834.

CHARLES HAYFORD, Collector of taxes for the town of Hartford for 1833.

Hartford, May 10, 1834.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1833.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a new

County road is much needed, beginning near Col.

Ebene. Rawsons, in said Paris, and then northerly along

a valley, and varying as circumstances may require to accommodate the travel from Wm. Burn's Mills, so called,

the distance from which is about 12 miles. Orlidge resides, all in said Paris, that after passing from

said Rawsons' a northerly direction as far as be deemed necessary, a branch thereof should be established running west of north to said Wm. Burn's Mills—and another branch running east of north to near the house of Barbara Faunce. This road and its branches as aforesaid, would be preferable in every point of view to the location prayed for by Ozen Gurney and others, and we pray that the former may be located and established, and that an adjudication on the petition of said Gurney and others be suspended until a view and adjudication may be had on this petition.

ASAPH KITTRIDGE, & 59 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, 22:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners began and held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 1st Tuesday of October A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Col. Ebene. Rawson in said Paris on Friday the thirteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereto to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks next in the Oxford Democratic printed at Paris, the first of said publications and copies of other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, three weeks before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest; R. K. GOODENOON, Clerk.

3w39 Attest; R. K. GOODENOON, Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, :::::Hartford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Hartford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the subscriber to collect for 1833, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of proprietors.	No. of Lot.	Range.	No. of Acres.	State, Town and County Tax.
L. Ransdall,	4	10	30	103
Unknown,	1	12	30	55
Do.	1	11	60	45
Do. Gore,	40	17	17	21
Do. North half,	12	10	62	102
Do. Do., part of 50 acres.	4	24	108	131

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before the first day of September next, at one of the clock P. M. so much of said land will then be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Gad Hayford, in said Hartford, as will discharge the same.

CHARLES HAYFORD, Collector of taxes for the town of Hartford for 1833.

Hartford, May 10, 1834.

3w39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having given bonds for the maintenance of Silas Doer's wife and two youngest children, also Joseph Chew, his wife and three youngest children, paupers of the town of Rumford; hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting them; as he has made suitable provisions for their support.

MERRILL FARNUM.

Rumford, April 24, 1834.

3w39

To the Public.

M. WM. H. H. McGILVERAY would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has commenced the GOLD SMITH business in Norway-Village, and intends carrying it on in all its branches.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY repaired at short notice.

Norway-Village, May 1, 1834.

3w39

Prints, New Style.

WATERSON, PRAY & CO.

Nos. 71 & 73, Kibby-st, Boston.

OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assemblage of Printed Calicoes—comprising more than one hundred and thirty styles—many of which are new and beautiful.—Also an assemblage of colored Cambrics; likewise, Printed Quilting and Britannia Hildiks by the case.

Printers of Newspapers in the New England States, who insert the above, with this notice, once a week, for six weeks, inside, shall be paid on presentation of their bills.

March 17.

6w35

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, April 19, 1834.—After the exacerbation of yesterday, the nerves of that omnipotent but invisible old lady, *Public Sentiment* are as calm as Nick Biddle, or "a summer's morning." What say you, Mr. Frelinghuysen—don't you think so?

The Senate, yesterday, adjourned over to Monday, to "clew the cud of sweet and bitter fancy;" and more bitter than sweet, I fancy it must be, especially to Mr. Southard—Gov. Southard, I beg his—no, I don't!—God forbid I should beg any thing of a man who is beggared by one of his own party, of the last attribute of a man, veracity. Well, as I was about to remark, Mr. Southard, with his "three lies," could not have felt very comfortable to-day, after Judge Leigh yesterday had traversed his "lies." But never mind, the Hon. Senator from New Jersey is no Telemachus—it would not kill him to tell a f-i-b, though I would not be "responsible" for the effect that his telling the truth might have on him; I think it would throw him into a collapse! It is a very honorable affair, to be sure, for an Honorable Senator—who disregards and violates the instructions of his Legislature, and undertakes to say that "20 distressed individuals represent the sentiments of 30,000 freemen"—to charge the President of the United States with uttering "three lies!"—but it is not less honorable, I think, for one of his own party, to nail him to the counter, before a crowded audience, as thrice a—can't write the word—thrice a base counterfeiter of truth. Certainly, if Mr. Southard's assertions return upon him, as Judge Leigh returned them, he will have nothing at all to redeem them with. I advise him to discount no more of his counterfeits of truth. He can't relieve the "distress" of his party with them; and they will most likely—in consequence of the "panic" Judge Leigh created—to "distress" him, with flinging them in his teeth. But I hope he won't take my advice.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, April 22, 1834.—Mr. Webster at the opening of the Senate, presented the "missing names" (of the Albany *distressus*), which in consequence of the extraordinary pressure of the times, were *curtailed* from the memorial. I believe there was an *affadaway* about the loss of the tail of the kite, which Mr. W. said, could be made five hundred signatures longer—the babes think it about long enough; but the kite is not that of Franklin; it will discover no new principle of science, or natural philosophy; and if it attracts any thing, it will be only a shower of "words, words, words"—the three principal attributes of "whig" (whew!) oratory.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial from Somerset County, N. J., approving the course of the administration, and opposing the "restoration"; and *groaned* 20 minutes, more or less, on the subject—Mr. Southard followed suit; but made a most bitter, venomous, and malicious tirade against the administration, for suffering the funds of a national charitable institution (the Hospital fund) to be perilled if not lost, by remaining in a stop-payment bank of the Metropolis. He depicted the conduct of the Executive in the most atrocious colors;—and if any body had believed him, they must have thought the President was a greater "monster" than the Bank. Upon his taking his seat, breathless—and as red and as mad as a turkey cock, Col. Benton rose and began to cross examine him, as to what fund there was in peril? the Hon. disobeys of instructions, began to quackle the moment he attempted to answer; and I thought he would choke. He explained in great "distress" that it was the Hospital fund; he had not hinted before what it was. Col. B. rose again to push him to the wall, with another interrogatory; but Mr. Frelinghuysen, with a deep groan, that seemed to come as far off as Somerset county, started to the floor, to come to the rescue of his colleague; because they both (as they told us) were born in Somerset county; (and thought they had a right to turn a *summerset*, I suppose, against their instructions!) Col. B. however said he only yielded the floor to hear his question answered; and Mr. Frelinghuysen groaned again, and sank into his seat. Col. B. then asked the Hon. Senator (Southard), who placed the "fund," in the charitable fund, in that perilous situation?—(what a cruel question!) Mr. Southard rose and attempted to explain; and as long as he evaded the truth he got along tolerable well, but when he at last, for once was obliged to confess the truth, I thought he would have choked to death; I thought he would have died like another great man Annanias!—with the difference that he died with a lie upon his tongue; while the Hon. Senator was likely to give up the ghost and the truth together! Never has the removal of the Bank deposits caused half so much "distress" through the whole country, at this attempt of Col. Benton, to remove the truth, so long and snugly deposited in the vaults of Mr. Southard's heart! He did not confess in language, but in shame—no, not shame—for where there is shame, there may in time be virtue—he confessed in confusion, that he himself placed the funds, the charitable funds where they were! And what kind of "funds" were they?—Bank stock—not of pet Banks—nor of the U. S. Bank, which is better than gold—but of one of his bankrupt "Whig" Banks! But enough of this.

REIS EFFENDI.

On Sunday afternoon, as the people of Baltimore were coming from church, *Horace Binney* and *Daniel Webster* made political and violent speeches from the steps of Barnum's tavern, to the assembled multitude! The Baltimore papers state that the speeches were of the usual Bank savor, and that the mob shouted and

yelled with delight. What words could be sufficient to convey the reprobation of the opposition had a democrat thus violated the Sabbath! But as it was done by Messrs. Binney and Webster, it is all right. They, of course, are privileged to stump speech it on Sundays as well as week days. The Bank is to be served first; Mammon knows no Sabbath.

(Pennsylvanian.)

Interesting to the Blind.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

Augusta, April 15, 1834.

THE accompanying Resolve appropriating One Thousand Dollars for the support at the New England Institution in Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of such Indigent Blind persons in this State, as may appear proper subjects for education at said institution is published for the information of all interested in the welfare and happiness of that unfortunate class of our fellow beings.

The following are the

RULES AND REGULATIONS. for the admission of Beneficiaries into the New England Institution for the Education of the Blind.

Candidates for admission must be over six and under twenty-four years of age.

They must produce certificates of incurable blindness, from some respectable physician of regular standing, also their freedom from any epileptic or contagious disorder, or from any physical affliction that would render them unfit inmates with others.

Beneficiaries must produce a certificate from the Selectmen or overseers of the poor of their town, stating that their parents and immediate relatives are unable to defray the expenses of their education.

They must produce a certificate of good moral character from the selectmen or clergymen of their town.

They must be provided with at least six good cotton shirts, two vests, jackets and pantaloons; six pairs of socks or stockings; two pairs of boots and shoes; six pocket handkerchiefs, and two black stockings; all to be in good condition, and the woolens of dark color.

The females must be provided with at least the same quantity of linen; and with three gowns and dresses. The clothing must be renewed from time to time, as may be necessary—by the parents; anything more than common mending will not be done at the expense of the institution.

Each pupil must be provided with a wooden chest, with a lock and key; and of sufficient size to contain all their clothing.

All the articles of clothing must be marked with the name of the owner—at full length.

The friends of Persons desirous of availing themselves of the Bounty of the State, are requested to make written application therefor, to the Subcriber, (a his Office,) on or before the 12th of June next—stating their Age, Sex, Occupation, Abilities, Constitution, Character, How and when they became Blind, and their situation, and that of their near relatives in regard to property.

By order of the Governor and Council.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Sec'y of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolves for the relief of the Indigent Blind. Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand Dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the education of indigent Blind, in the State of Maine, to be expended by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, at their discretion, in defraying in whole or part, upon application, the expense of placing in the New England Institution in Boston such indigent blind persons, as may appear proper subjects for education at such institution.

In the House of Representatives, March 11, 1834. Read and passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 11, 1834. Read and passed.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Pres.

March 11, 1834. Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners

and proprietors of the lands in the town of Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are

taxed in the bills committed for collection to the under

named Collector of said Paris, for the year 1832 & 1833

in their respective sums following; to wit:

Names of Proprietors No. of Lots No. of Acres Highway Tax State, County and Town Tax.

Benjamin David west part of 6 4 50 100 1,000 1,100

Prey Otis part of 6 2 5 12 12

Unless and Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 20th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the Store of Abram Holmes, Esq. in said town as said day will discharge the same.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris, for the years 1832 and 1833.

Paris, April 22, 1834.

JOEL PAIN, Collector of Jay for 1833.

Jay, April 17, 1834.

3w36

Notice!

I hereby relinquish to my son SAMUEL BAYLEY, at his time, being nineteen years of age, to trade for himself, and I shall not pay any debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings after this date.

HUDSON BAYLEY.

Hamlin's Gore, April 20, 1834.

3w38

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness

and despatch at this

OFFICE

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Augusta, April 7, 1834.

WHEREAS an Act entitled "An Act respecting the collection of taxes on unimproved land, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation," passed the twenty ninth day of January, A. D. 1822, provides, that whenever a State Tax has been, or shall be lawfully assessed on any township or other tract of unimproved land in this State, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall forthwith advertise the same three weeks successively, in the public newspaper of the printer to the State for the time being, and in one of the newspapers printed in the county where such land lies, if any there be, otherwise in a newspaper in the next adjoining county, if such newspaper there be; therein notifying all persons thus interested in such lands, that unless the amount of taxes respectively, be paid to the Treasurer aforesaid in six months then next, Warrants will issue from said Treasurer to the Sheriff of the county where such land lies, requiring him to collect all such taxes as may then remain due.

And whereas, An Act entitled "An Act to apportion and assess on the inhabitants of this State a tax of fifty thousand four hundred and ten dollars, 88 cents," passed the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1834, provides, that the Townships and other tracts of unimproved land, included and described in the following Schedule, shall be assessed and pay the several sums with which they respectively stand charged.

Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of said Acts, the proprietors, and all other persons interested in the townships and other tracts of unimproved land, described in said Schedule, are hereby notified, that unless the taxes for the year 1834, assessed as therein charged, are paid into the Treasury of this State within six months next, Warrants will issue according to the provisions of law.

SCHEDULE.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Howard's Gore 827
No. 5, 2d Range 219
Township D. to J. Gardiner 144
Township E. to J. Cummings 180
No. 1 letter A. 594
do 2 do do 599
do 2 1st Range 155
do 3 1st do 309
do 4 3d do 84
do 5 3d do 282
do 2 2d do 242
do 4 4th do 82
do 2 2d do 246
do 3 3d do 284
Letter B. 200
Letter C. adjoining B. 94
No. 5, 4th Range 242
Township No. 7 282
Andover Surplus, West 146
do do North 239
Hamlin's Grant 147
Township No. 1 67
Chandler's Gore 113
Five sixths of No. 3 2d range, owned by Jas. Rangley 1095
One sixth of do. owned by Jacob A. Townsend 219
One sixth of do. owned by Jacob A. Townsend 470
Township 2 123
Part Township 6 128
Surplus of C. 128
No. 5 1st Range 445
do 4 2d do 32
North half No. 1 3d range 202
South half " 1 4th do 242
North half " 1 4th do 232
One half " 5 5th do 155
One fourth " 5 6th do 81
One twelfth of No. 1 6th do 32
Seven twelfths, No. 1 354
North half No. 2 4th Range 21
Township " 4 1st do 214

MARK HARRIS, Treasurer.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners

and proprietors of the lands in the town of Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are

taxed in the bills committed for collection to the under

named Collector of said Paris, for the years 1832 & 1833

in their respective sums following; to wit:

Names of Proprietors No. of Lots No. of Acres Highway Tax State, County and Town Tax.

Brown Jacob, N and S 10 3 37 296 2,37

parts 11 4 60 207 1,66

Thayer Isaac East part of 3 24 5 77 316 2,84

Stearns James part of 3 24 5 77 316 2,84

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the Subcriber on or before Monday the eighteenth day of August next, so much of said land as will discharge the same will then be sold at public auction, at the Store of Abram Holmes in said Paris, on said day at one of the o'clock in the afternoon.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris, for the years 1832 and 1833.

Paris, April 22, 1834.

3w37

JOHN ROW.

MERRILL FARNUM.

Rumford, April 25, 1834.

3w38

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Jane Row, my wife, on my account, as I shall pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

JOHN ROW.

Paris, April 20 1834.

3w38

JEFFERSON HALL, Collector of Paris.

3w36

FEARODY & CO., New-York.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE for establishing an Insane Hospital.

RESOLVED, That there be allowed and

granted for the purpose of establishing an

Insane Hospital in this State, the sum of

Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be derived

from the proceeds of the sales of the Public

Lands, and to be paid out of the Treasury

of the State whenever said sum shall be re

alized and received from said source—said

sum to be expended in erecting a suitable